

The time must come when fish will be more an article of consumption in this country than has been known. High prices of meat will cause many to turn their attention to the subject, and the result will be that a higher value will be set on our fisheries, and stringent laws will be passed for the protection of the fisheries that are yearly wasted by the reckless, or destroyed in undue numbers by the voracious. Those who look not to the future but only regard the opportunities of the present, have already reduced the supply of many valuable species and to check the wholesale destruction and protect every branch of the fisheries on our coast, the string laws established for the protection of oysters, should be made more comprehensive.

The popular and long-received notion, that animal food is for more nutritious than fish, is not well based, for the difference in the nutritive power of these two articles of diet is in reality very inconsiderable. For instance: the specific gravity of a salmon of beef is 1.078 and its per centage of solid matter is 26.9, while the specific gravity of mackerel is 1.048 and its solid matter is 27.9. Salmon has a specific gravity of 1.071 and its per centage of solid matter is 59.4, and a log of mutton is as 1.070 and 56.8. In both these fish the advantage in solid matter, and if the inquiry is pushed further, it will be found that the value of fish has a larger per cent of solid matter; Cod fish, 19.2, Haddock, 20.3, Pollock, 19.3, Smelt, 19.3, and the eel is as high as 34.5.

In a country like this, fish can be obtained readily, and should be sold at a moderate price, and experience shows that as an article of diet it is very healthy. With the exception of such as have difficulty in their muscular tissues fish is easy of digestion and it is remarkable that fishermen and their families, and those who consume a large quantity of fish are almost wholly exempt from scurvy and pulmonary consumption. This is shown by the results of an investigation made at the Plymouth (Eng.) fish dispensary. In six hundred and forty-four cases of confirmed phthisis, the small number of four only were of fishermen's families. (The population of Plymouth is 24,000, and the number of fishermen is seven hundred and twenty-six.) This exemption in so large a number is very remarkable. The number of shoemakers in the same population was six hundred and eight, and of these, thirty-three died in the same time of the above disease.

Inquiry into this remarkable exemption has led to the conviction that the iodine found in a food of this kind in all sea fish, produces the beneficial results. Cod Liver Oil is known to contain iodine, and its medicinal effects in mitigating, if not curing, consumption, is well established. Iodine has not been discovered in fresh water fish, but in the sea varieties it is universal, showing fish in an unmistakable manner in the Cod, Mackerel, Haddock, Herring, Salmon, Lobster, Crab, Mussel, Oyster, and many other varieties brought under the test.

Enough has already been brought to light to show that fish, as an article of diet, has been too much undervalued; but how that beef and mutton command prices that put them beyond the reach of those who daily need to ingest the luxury of a joint, it is certainly adding much to the value of fish in the popular estimation to establish the fact that it is not only nutritious, but nearly the same composition, but it is also possessed of medicinal qualities that should also entitle it to the consideration claimed for it. The breeding of fish will be a distinct branch of business in the United States; it has already been tried on a small scale, and the results equalled the success of the French in this line. By protecting our produce and discontinuing all wholesale distribution of the fish, it will be putting off the day when our market will be supplied by fish raised by artificial means.

We are glad to find that "Cat Alley" has been broken up, destroyed and done away with. The buildings have been removed or demolished, and excavations are going on there that lead us to suppose that a substantial building will be erected on the front of the lot.

We have been informed by one who resides in the vicinity, that during the sickness last summer, eleven dead bodies were removed from "Cat Alley," and another buried early in the season that had enough accumulated around the shanties in the rear to breed the cholera, yellow fever, or any other pestilential disease. At one time the doors were boarded up, but as soon as the restrictions were removed, those living of the former occupants, returned to their old shade and habits, as "the washed sow." Re. &c.

We have remarked above, we are glad that "Cat Alley" has been broken up, and the pleasure would be greatly heightened if the few other places of like reputation in this city were turned to a good account. His Honor, the Mayor, in his address to the City Council, called particular attention to the want of cleanliness in certain parts of this city, and urged with great propriety the enforcing of strict sanitary laws, and there probably will be some shortly passed, making it imperative on every citizen to keep his yards and grounds free from every impurity, and thus contribute to the general health of the city. Our climate is remarkable for its salubrity, but the poorest and most disgusting air can be charged with poison by seeps and heaps of filth and garbage. May every old rookery in Newport be inspected by competent officers, and every hole like "Cat Alley" be broken up and abolished forever.

Here is something worthy of attention from the Boston Traveller of last week:—

CHOLERA FROM LOCAL CAUSES.—It was stated yesterday that a person died on Sunday from cholera at house No. 49 Portland street. In addition we learn that a person from New York died from cholera in the same house, and that Mr. Mason, the proprietor of the house is now down sick of the same disease. When Dr. Clark, city physician, was called to the house a day or two since, he at once declared that the attacks were the result of a local cause, and upon examination it was shown that the drains beneath the house had been neglected until the lower plank had become rotten. During the late stage of the cholera in this city one thing was most clearly shown, that full three-quarters of the cases, if not more, should be ascribed either to impure water or to drinking, or to accumulated filth, which is a most active agent in developing the disease.

AMENDED CITY CHARTER.—A copy of the amended City Charter recently passed by the General Assembly has been printed and circulated among the members of the city, accompanied by a circular from the Mayor, giving a few of the prominent reasons for the alterations proposed. Tuesday next is the day for voting to adopt or reject the said amendments, and it is very important that all who are desirous of a well regulated city government, should give their votes for the ratification of this charter.—The City Council need the power hereby conferred, to perfect and carry out the system.

Should any of the electors fail to receive a copy, we are authorized to say they can be supplied by calling at the City Clerk's Office or at this Office.

On the 5th ult. the New York Crystal Palace closed, and all the property belonging to the Association, and unsold at that time, will be brought under the hammer and the building itself, if not disposed of at private sale, will also be brought to the block. It is a great pity that, as an institution, calculated to advance the interior, had in view at the outset cannot be sustained in this country, but it is no less true, and those who have not seen the Crystal Palace, will in all probability never behold a building of like beauty and proportion. If sold, it is more than likely that it will be restored and perhaps be adapted to some new site.

Another American vessel has touched at Japan and it met with a courteous reception, and after a considerable intercourse with the Japanese the captain commenced the opinion of Commodore Perry—that it will be a difficult matter to trade with that people, and the traffic with the nation will at best be but small. The ship was the Lady Pierce and she arrived at Jeddah fifteen days after the American squadron had left. Her object in visiting that port was to return a shipwrecked Japanese picked up in the Pacific. The following, relating to the reception of Mr. Burrows, of San Francisco, the owner of the Lady Pierce, is extracted from the last China Mail.

"Shortly after the arrival of the Lady Pierce at Uraga, orders were received from the capital that Mr. Burrows should be supplied with everything he might require, and received with a similar hospitality to that displayed towards Commodore Perry."

With a party of the Uraga officials on board, the Lady Pierce proceeded to within ten miles of Jeddah, and her owners expressed a desire to anchor off that city, but this was objected to by the officers, who said, "It is not good; Commodore Perry did not do that, and we hope you will not."

During the stay of the vessel, every part of her was crowded with visitors, who were profusely supplied with rice, and everything else that was desired. Large presents of silk, porcelain, lacquered ware, &c., were made in the name of the Emperor to Mr. Burrows, who, however, was requested to give publicly to his distribution, that he would forward, in accordance with stipulations in the treaty, no foreign intercourse would be permitted with Jeddah, but that all vessels must proceed either to Simoda, or to the other ports thrown open to American trade.

From Jeddah Bay, therefore, the Lady Pierce proceeded to Simoda, under the pilotage of three men sent on board by the authorities, and escorted by a Government cutter manned by two officers and 20 men, who had received orders to render every assistance which might be required.

During the entire stay of the vessel no guard was kept, and the vessel was free to go wherever she pleased. Mr. Burrows, who was accompanied by his wife and two children, was received with every mark of courtesy. He is, however, of opinion with the officers of the United States squadron, that no extensive foreign commerce can possibly, at least for many years to come, be carried on with Japan. He has in fact applied for a passport, and was told that "government had determined not to dispose of their sea coal," but, after reference to Jeddah, he was informed he might have as much as he required at \$1.65 per ton, or \$1.80 a ton—about the same as was at the depot being of a very inferior description to that sold in Oregon at \$5.00 per ton.

Mr. Burrows says the Japanese are fully aware of the present disturbed state of China, which they intend entirely to the effect of foreign intercourse; and, in fact, the government has decided upon such commodities as he desired to purchase, a certain index that four ships departed their Emperor's acquaintance in the demands made by Commodore Perry.

One Mr. Ballou, of New Hampshire, Eng. recently killed by a railroad accident between Brighton and London, left a will with the following singular clause:—

"This is my testament, I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, movable or immovable, in England or on the continent, to that railroad company on whose road I have had the happiness to meet with death, that blessed deliverance from my troubles, and from the world."

The reason for this peculiar test of mind is ascribed to the impression received many years ago that he was doomed to be killed by the explosion of a locomotive, and to make sure of this mode of shaking off this mortal coil, he travelled on all the railroads of England, Belgium, France and the United States. One would think that here, if anywhere, he could have realized his expectation, but failing to get a blowing up as desired, he returned to England and there continued his excursions over the country until finally he was crushed under a car. There is not a station in England where he was not known. All the conductors were familiar with his peculiar custom. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once he was shut up in a car under water; another time he was in the next car to the one that was derailed, and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near, without being able to obtain his wish.

We lack not for evidence of the growing prosperity of the city of Chicago, but an article in a recent number of the Journal, will probably open the eyes of many as to its importance who are not fully posted up on the West.

The Journal man has recently conversed with one party (a man still in the prime of life) who brought the first mail train into Chicago from the East. It was easily carried on horse-back. New the Chicago post office is the third distributing office in the United States. The postage on letters received at that office during the three months ending September 10th, amounted to \$62,750.23. In addition to this, there were over 18,000 letters which, after having been duly advertised, were not called for. This statement shows that during three months, there were received at the Chicago post office, for delivery in that city, the almost incredible number of two millions one hundred and nine thousand and seventy-four letters, and that of this immense number, two million and ninety thousand eight hundred and seventy-four letters were actually delivered at the windows of the Chicago post office.

This is a great country which boasts of being able to lick all creation, yet cannot raise troops enough to subdue a handful of Indians.

Fall River Monitor.

Yes, and when troops are raised the act is followed by a line and cry about raising the money, and a useless expenditure for the support of so many troops. There never was a time when the army was composed of anything like a reasonable number of regiments that politicians did not make handle of to promote their own ends.

The Lecture Committee appointed by the Mechanics' Association have made their arrangements for a winter course of lectures, and the first of the season, will be delivered on Thursday evening next at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. T. STARR KISS, a gentleman well known in this community as a lecturer, and one who has always drawn a crowded house. We hope the weather will favor us this season; during the last course before the Association is started on nearly every Thursday evening.

Mrs. Colin MacKenzie, in her Indian Journal, in recording her visit to the Rajah of Sattarah, says that a Mullah alleged that kissing and putting one arm around the waist of other men's grown up daughters, sisters and wives, was an argument against Christianity. The Mullah had witnessed a wife, and saw the hugging, which doubtless led to the supposition that the kissing would follow.

Now is the season for Buckwheat cakes. Yes, buckwheat cakes. Warm and well buttered with maple syrup they are particularly soothing to worldly troubles, and very filling too. Buckwheat cakes are the word now. Yes, buckwheat cakes.

London Post.

Yes, very filling for the money, as Mr. Waller said of the muffins, and are they healthy?—that's the question.

The New York Herald copies a couple of advertisements from an Arkansas paper, which go to show that Solomon Borland, of Greystown notoriety, has withdrawn from public life and opened an apothecary store at Little Rock. If his patients are refractory he certainly will deal out blue pills to them in full doses.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, will be consecrated on the 22nd inst., but it is understood that he will not take up his residence in New York until the ensuing Spring.

Elder Cummings, a Second Advent Minister, recently declared that on the 14th inst. the medicinal office would cease, and on parting with the audience bade them "an affectionate farewell."

On Sunday last there was a very sudden and severe change in the weather. In a few hours the mercury fell from fifty-six to sixteen.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Inebriate's Diet, by Mrs. S. A. Southworth. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport. 1 Vol., 12 mo., pp. 240.—This is an excellent little book, and is well designed to remedy the cause of Temperance, and it has the advantage of many of the tales of this description, inasmuch as it does not run into extremes, neither does it attempt to enforce any new theories or advance ideas that are not directly connected with the subject under consideration. The writer has given merely the progress of a man drinking and its attendant evils, portraying the characters of a household and the changes that gradually creep over a once happy home, after the demon drink had attained the mastery over the head of the family. In the sequel we have, on the one hand the sad history of ruin's doings, and on the other the reward of patient waiting, and the return of peace and happiness after the demon was expelled.

Martin Meredith, by M. Meredith. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport. Five numbers of this series, from the eleventh to the fifteenth, are received, and these complete the work, and what we have said of it in part as it has appeared in the "Merchants' Magazine," may be said of the whole; that it is in many respects the best serial of the kind by an American author, and its influence must be for good wherever its pages are opened. The author aims to lucidate the writer, and is all standard of right which should actuate mortals in all their intercourse with the world. The work is profusely illustrated with designs by Billings, and is printed in the most acceptable manner.

Mother's Assistant.—The November number has come to hand. Among other articles, there is an account of "How to take the Young." This is a subject that is always interesting to us, and it must be gratifying to every one who would see the rising generation so well cared for, and the list of works published for the entertainment and instruction of the "little folks at home."

Ben's Merchants' Magazine. The November number is at hand. The position of the merchants' Magazine in these trying times for periodicals, is most favorable. Its contents are constantly received by the editor, that as a circulating library, it is a most valuable one, and that it will have much weight with a mercantile community.

Boston, 24th September, 1884.

My Dear Sir.—I recollect that you consulted me when you were considering the "Merchants' Magazine," as to the probable success of such a work. I considered it a publication much wanted, but of difficult execution, in order to make it what it should be, requiring a constant supply of statistics and information from all parts of the world, with occasional essays upon all matters connected with commerce—making it, in fact, an epitome of the commercial operations of the world. I am happy to say that in my opinion it has accomplished the object, in a manner to meet all reasonable expectations, and that you are entitled to great credit for the industry and ability with which it has been conducted.

I hope and trust you may meet the increasing patronage which it richly deserves.

With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NATHAN APPLETON.

Blackwood's Magazine, for October, is received from Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co. The leading article is a "Speculation on the Stars," and is an excellent one. It is a "Philly of the World," in which the writer inclines to the opinion of Dr. Whewell, that the earth is the only world (i.e. collection of intelligent creatures) in the Universe. There is an article on King Otho and the Coptic Kingdom, on Civilization, drawn out by the Coptic States, a Russian Revolution; Records of the Past—Nineveh and Babylon—a continuation of Student Life in Scotland, &c. Tilley and Hammett Agents.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Unto him from whom "cometh down every good gift and every perfect gift," we would render solemn praise for the infinite riches of His goodness and mercy.

In accordance with the long established usage of the people of this State, who were ever wont to recognize the immediate hand of God in all their prosperity, I, WILLIAM W. HOPKINS, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by authority of law, appoint THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of November instant, to be observed by the people of this State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

I would invite all classes of our citizens to suspend their secular employments, and to unite in the public services of adoration and praise to the common Father of all.

That, notwithstanding our unworthiness as a people, we may as a people, a measure of happiness, peace and comfort.

That great disease has been averted from us, and the pestilence has been stayed.

That the blessings of a free republican government have been continued to us.

That law has been administered with even justice, a terror to evil doers, but a joy and shield to them that do well.

That the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, and the useful arts, and all the varied means of honorable industry and enterprise, have moved on with a visible and cheerful advance.

That the efforts to educate the young have been singularly faithful and signally favored—each of the children of this State, and especially of the provision of the great life of intolerance, has been prospered, and that philanthropy has enlarged both its plans and its abilities for good among the afflicted, the ignorant, and the vile.

That, above all, the pure benefits of a heavenly religion, the teachings of the word of God, and the selection and life of the Son of God, have been free and available to all.

For these inestimable gifts and all others, let us lift our hearts to the Throne of Grace, and let us pray for the renewed continuance of them, and for our nearer approach to the moral life of the Glorified.

Let us pray that the whole land may be freed from everything that offends His pure and just eyes, and that it may be a land of righteousness.

And in our thanks and our adoration, let us not forget "the poor that cry," the widow, the fatherless, the stranger that is within our gates, and all the children of affliction. Let us mingle with our songs of Thanksgiving, the sound of the wailing, the unexpressed mourning and calamity from different parts of the land.

Let us strive to obey the divine injunction, "to weep with them that weep," even while called upon to "rejoice with them that rejoice," and may we not say that the Lord is with us, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Independence the seventy-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOPKINS.

By His Excellency's command:

W. R. WATSON, Secretary of State.

The election on Tuesday last upon the amendments to the Constitution passed off very quietly. Full returns have not yet been received, but the probability is that the first proposition, to abolish the registry tax, is adopted by a close vote.

The second, extending the time of registration to within twenty days of voting, is lost. The third, reducing the town clerks of the day of transmitting lists of the voters to the General Assembly, is adopted.

The fourth, vesting the pardoning power in the Governor and Senate, and the fifth, abolishing the session of the General Assembly in Washington, Kent and Bristol are adopted.

The Liberty Bell at New Bedford, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BAKES GREENWICH, Friday, Nov. 3.

SENATE.—Conferred with Amendments. Petition of Chas. D. Taylor et al., for charter; of Thomas Wilbur et al., for charter; of Amos D. Smith et al., for a law in relation to Foreign Insurance Company.

The Senate concurred in the following: Resolution relative to committee on Repairs around Court House, Newport; resolution making an appropriation to complete said repairs; vote on petition of Rowland Greene et al., for amendment of act in relation to taxes; of W. T. Slater et al., for division of town of Smithfield; of George S. Wardwell et al., for new town of Woonsocket; Edward Fullerton, for transfer from jail in Kent county to jail in Providence county; petition of Six Principal Baptist Church, for charter, with an amendment; resolution relating to the office of the Clerk of Court Magistrates, in Providence; an act in addition to and in amendment of an act to regulate the Militia; an act to revise and amend an act incorporating the city of Newport; an act in amendment of an act concerning slaughter houses; an act in amendment of an act in relation to the Supreme Court passed May, 1854; an act in relation to the salary of School Commissioner; an act in amendment of the several acts for the preservation of oysters and other shell fish within this State; an act increasing the salary of General Treasurer; resolution allowing sundry accounts; petition of Geo. W. Wells, for extension of pedlar's license; of Kenish Guards, for an appropriation; of J. Radwin, for restoration of his privileges; of Henry Randall, for division of School District No. 3, in North Providence, in amendment therein; of stockholders of R. I. Central Bank, for a Receiver; of Joseph P. Child, for liberation; of Henry A. Remington, to adopt a child; resolution relative to alteration of lower floor of Court House, in Newport; vote on petition of Peter McCall, to hold real estate; resolution appointing a Committee to transfer books and papers in Clerk's office, Court of Common Pleas, Newport.

His Excellency the Governor appointed Robert Allen School Commissioner. Approved by the Senate.

Petition of Tobias S. Ross. Granted and act passed.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of a revision of the State laws, made a report and submitted a resolution in relation to the same, which was read and passed.

House.—The Committee on Finance reported a resolution fixing the salary of the General Treasurer at \$750; which was read and passed.

The Committee on Accounts reported a resolution appropriating the sum of \$2745.90, to pay certain claims against the State, which was read and passed.

A resolution came down from the Senate appointing George W. Cross, of Charlestown, a commissioner to settle all controversies which Tobias S. Ross may have with all persons, which was read and passed in concurrence.

Resolution respecting the establishment of a navy yard within the waters of Narragansett Bay, came down from the Senate and was read and passed in concurrence.

The Committee on Finance reported a resolution appropriating the sum of \$500 to make certain repairs upon the Court house in the county of Newport.

Committee on the Militia, reported "An act repealing an act entitled an act in amendment of an act entitled an act to regulate the militia," which was read and passed.

An act in amendment of an act entitled "an act in relation to the Supreme Court," passed A. D. 1848, came down from the Senate.

Mr. Jenckes moved so to amend the bill as to give to the associate justices of the Supreme Court a salary of \$1500 each; which motion prevailed by a vote of 25 to 22.

Mr. Spencer moved further to amend by giving to the chief justice a salary of \$1600; which motion prevailed.

The act as amended, was then passed in concurrence.

An act to provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, came down from the Senate, and was read and passed in concurrence.

An act in relation to Courts of Common Pleas, came down from the Senate, and was read and passed in concurrence.

The House adjourned to meet again on the third Monday of January, 1885.

In our report last week, it was stated that Judge Staples received only thirty-nine votes for the office of chief justice. It was a misprint. He received fifty-nine votes out of ninety-four.

Quite a rivalry exists in London at the present time among the undertakers and the "Economic Cemetery Funeral Establishment," in Hyde Park, has cut a little under the regular rates and advertises that a first class funeral will be attended for \$135, and a tradesman's funeral will be attended for \$39. The former rates were \$145 and \$150. The difference in these occasions as inferred from the advertisement, would seem to be, that at a first class funeral the hearse has four horses, and two coaches are provided, the coffin is of lead, and all the horses are decorated with plumes. At a tradesman's funeral the hearse has two unplumed horses and only one coach is furnished. There is less fuss and no feathers.

Chicory root and roasted acorns are imported and sold to a large amount with ground coffee, which they are made to resemble in color, as they do somewhat in flavor, by being roasted and ground. Chicory is sold by the cask at 4 cents per pound, a price which is richly remunerative at the present prices of coffee. Fortunately it has no injurious effects, but on the contrary, it is said to be a gentle aperient and probably is less hurtful than coffee itself, which for nervous and dyspeptic persons is, though temporarily, exhilarating a perfect bane to the digestive organs and nervous system.

AN OLD MAN.—There is living in the "Swamp" by the lower section of Anne Arundel county, a man of the name of Richard Crandell, who is one hundred and six years old, and he is said to be very active and sprightly and speak of the improvements he intends to make on his farm like a man of forty or fifty.

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THE LATE JOHN HOWLAND was the oldest person in Providence, except Seth Yates, who is now nearly ninety-nine years of age. He was the fifth in descent from John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower, as appears by the following memorandum, which we have copied from the records in the City Clerk's office:—

"December, 1620, from ship Mayflower arrived at Plymouth from England with one hundred and one passengers, men, women, and children. They landed on the eleventh of December, old style, and began to build the town, which they called Plymouth. These were the first emigrants which arrived in New England; and in this company came Mr. John Howland, then aged about thirty years. He fixed his abode in Plymouth, and after the establishment of the colony, was many years one of the Governor's council. He died on the 23d of February 1672, leaving four sons and six daughters. The names of his sons were John, Jabez, Joseph, and Isaac. His eldest son, John, settled in Barnstable; Joseph, in Plymouth; Isaac, in Middleborough; and Jabez in Bristol, then in Plymouth colony. Jabez left a numerous family. Joseph Howland, youngest son of Jabez Howland, and Bethiah his wife, was born in Bristol, October 14, 1692. He married Bathsheba Carey, daughter of David Carey. She was born August 14, 1693. He died August 16, 1757, leaving one son and two daughters. Joseph Howland, son of Joseph Howland and Bathsheba his wife, was born December 6, 1717. He removed from Bristol to Newport; and in 1746, married Sarah Barker, daughter of Jeremiah and Penelope Barker, of Middleborough, on the island. She was born April 5, 1725. Joseph Howland died at Newport, March, 1739, aged 57 years and three months. His widow, Sarah Howland, remained in Providence in 1778, and died February 17, 1779, in the fifty-fourth year of her age."

John Howland, son of Joseph Howland and Sarah his wife, was born in Newport October 31, 1737, and on the 8th of April, 1770, came to live in Providence. Mary Carlisle, to whom he was married on the 25th of January, 1788, by the Rev. Moses Badger, in the form prescribed by the Church of England, was born in Providence on the 30th of October, 1760.

The above was recorded from a writing on a sheet of paper left for record by John Howland, March 30, 1814.

NATHAN W. JACKSON, Clerk.

Providence Journal.

THE SLEEP OF ARCTIC PLANTS.—M. Seeman, the naturalist of Kellert's Arctic expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the Arctic Summer.—Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, drop their leaves and sleep even as they do at sunset in more favored climes. "If man," observes M. Seeman, "should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his time piece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the plants way, their sleeping leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, and that at that time the sun is standing in the north."

Beware of Rats.—Last Sunday evening, soon after six o'clock, a child of the age of 12 months was put to bed with a young sister, ten years of age, in the house of their parents, in Sewall street. About an hour afterwards a scream was heard from the chamber, and found him, as it was expressed to us, "in a gore of blood." A rat had bitten and torn all the fingers of one of his hands, very badly, causing it to bleed profusely, and the little fellow in his movements had dabbled himself all over, so that he was a frightful sight to behold.—Salem Gazette.

A SOLDIER'S RECEIPT FOR PURCHASING SLEEP.—Have all the excitement of landing on an enemy's shore, mixed with as many haversacks, cloaks, cold pork, pistols, telescopes, hatchets, &c., as you can carry, and a best skin cap and epaulettes on top of all. Lie down, your conscience at ease, from a sense of doing your duty, and put the cape of your coat bang over your head so that you can't feel the rain or dew fall, or be gizzled by the moon or stars, and then commend yourself to God. If you don't sleep then, there must be something wrong in the inside.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.—Workmen are busy at the navy yard. The large ship house is being lengthened fifty feet preparatory to the building of steam frigates Wabash. The other ship house is occupied for the building of two light ships—the keel of one being already laid and the other in a progressive state. These vessels will be about 100 feet in length. The ship of war Jamestown is lying at the wharf dismantled. Her new spar deck has been completed. The steamer Walker is on the sectional dock.—Philadelphia Gazette.

A BEAR HUNT.—In Concord, Vt., on the 14th inst., a large number of citizens turned out with guns, and forming a ring around a tract of forest they gradually closed up until six or seven bears became visible within it. A part of the hunters became impatient at that sight, and rushing in, broke the circle, so that the bears, with but one exception, escaped. A fine deer was driven out by the party, and killed by a man who was standing on one side to witness the fun.

THE LONDON LEADER threw out a capital idea the other day in reply to the question, "What shall we do with the Crimea?" when we have taken it! It proposed that it should be given to the Yankees. You would thus get a *Tacis stanti* in Europe, and drive a wedge into the back-bone of old-world-despotism. And I would suggest that Barnum bids at once for Menckhoff.

AN OLD MAN.—There is living in the "Swamp" by the lower section of Anne Arundel county, a man of the name of Richard Crandell, who is one hundred and six years old, and he is said to be very active and sprightly and speak of the improvements he intends to make on his farm like a man of forty or fifty.

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Hungarian Balm.
FOR giving to the Hair a soft and glossy ap-
pearance, removing Scurf and Dandruff, at
July 22. R. J. TAYLOR